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On the Decision of the D.P.R.K. Govt to Render Free Aid

Premier Kim Il Sung Cables

U.A.R. President

Premier Kim Il Sung sent on June 28 a telegram to Gamal Abdel Nasser, President of the United Arab Republic, informing the latter of the decision of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to deliver gratis 5,000 tons of flour to the U.A.R.

The telegram reads:

I have the honour of notifying you of the decision of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to offer 5,000 tons of flour to the United Arab Republic free of charge in order to help it, if only a little, speedily recover from the loss caused by aggression of the U.S. and British imperialists and the Israeli expansionists.

I am convinced of victory and progress for the friendly Arab peoples in their just struggle for chasing out the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys from the Arab land and frustrating their aggressive actions, and I wish Your Excellency President success in your future work.

Syrian Head of State

Premier Kim Il Sung sent on June 28 a telegram to Noureddin Attassi, Head of State of the Syrian Arab Republic, notifying him of the decision of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to render free military aid to the Syrian Government.

The telegram reads:

I have the honour of notifying you of the decision of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to render free military aid to your Government, proceeding from the aspiration to help in the struggle of the Syrian people against the U.S. and British imperialists and the Israeli aggressors.

I wish the Syrian people brilliant victory in their struggle for repulsing the aggression of the Israeli expansionists and defending the independence of the country and the honour of the nation.

TELEGRAMS

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, received messages in reply to his telegrams sent on June 7 to Arab heads of state in support of the just struggle of the Arab nations against the aggression of the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli expansionists from Lieutenant General **Abdel Rahman Mohammed Arif**, President of the Iraqi Republic, **Marshal Abdullah Al Sallal**, President of the Yemen Arab Republic and **Sabah Al Salem Al Sabah**, Sultan of the State of Kuwait.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K., sent on June 30 a telegram of greetings to **Abdirascid Ali Shermarke**, President of the Republic of Somalia, on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the independence of the Republic.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K., sent on June 30 a telegram of greetings to **Michel Micombero**, President of the Republic of Burundi, on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the independence of Burundi.

Premier Kim Il Sung Receives Telegrams from Leaders of Foreign Countries

On the Occasion of Month of Joint Struggle for Withdrawal of U.S. Troops from S. Korea

On the occasion of the "month of joint struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea," Premier Kim Il Sung has received telegrams from leaders of various countries, leaders of political parties and public organizations and public figures in other countries, expressing solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for driving out the U.S. aggressor forces from South Korea and accomplishing their country's reunification by themselves.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, and **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, received a telegram from **Nguyen Huu Tho**, Chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, received a telegram from **Gamal Abdel Nasser**, President of the United Arab Republic.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, received a message from **Ahmed Sekou Toure**, President of the Republic of Guinea.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, received a telegram from **Amilcar Cabral**, General Secretary of the African Independence Party of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde Islands.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, received a telegram from the Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, received a message from **U Ong Lun**, President of the Burmese-Korean Friendship Association.

Men of the People's Army never neglect to train themselves in the lofty revolutionary spirit and indomitable grit of the anti-Japanese guerrillas led by Marshal Kim Il Sung

Premier Kim Il Sung Cables Emergency Conference of OAAPS

Premier Kim Il Sung sent a telegram to the emergency conference of the Organization for Afro-Asian People's Solidarity in their struggle against the aggression of the U.S. and British imeprialists and Israeli expansionists.

The telegram reads in full:

In the name of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the whole Korean people and in my own, I extend warm congratulations to the conference of the Organization for Afro-Asian People's Solidarity in support of the Arab peoples in their struggle against the aggression of the U.S. and British imperialists and Israeli expansionists and the representatives of various countries taking part in the conference.

The Korean people resolutely condemn the brigandish act of aggression perpetrated by the Israeli expansionists with the direct support of the U.S. imperialists against Arab nations and positively support the firm determination and stand of the Arab peoples to fight the malicious aggressors to the end and attain victory.

The Korean people will always stand firmly on the side of the Arabs in the common struggle against the U.S.-led imperialist aggressors and do all they can to support and aid their just struggle. The aggressive manoeuvrings of the imperialists against the Arab peoples will end in an inevitable fiasco and all the Israeli aggressors will definitely be driven out of the Arab soil.

The final victory belongs to the Arab peoples who have come out for their righteous cause with the active support of the Afro-Asian peoples and the progressive people the world over.

Convinced that the current emergency conference will categorically condemn the U.S. and British imperialists and the Israeli aggressors and greatly inspire the Arab peoples in their struggle for national dignity and territorial integrity, I sincerely wish your conference great success in its work.

Appeal to World's People

On Atrocities of the U.S. Aggressor Troops in South Korea

Korean Public Organizations Issue Indictment

Thirteen Korean public organisations including the Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association, the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Motherland, the Korean National Peace Committee, the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity, issued on July 2 an indictment headlined "Appeal to the world's people—on atrocities of the aggressor troops of U.S. imperialism in South Korea," accusing these troops before the people of the whole world of their bestial outrages committed in South Korea.

The indictment divided into four parts, exposes with concrete data the barbarities committed by the American aggressor troops from January 1966 to the end of May this year.

The criminal acts of the U.S. army beasts are intolerable challenge against the Korean people and the progressive mankind all over the world, the indictment stresses.

It expresses the firm belief that the people of the whole world, progressive public organisations, parliaments and governments of various countries and international organisations treasuring justice and national independence will ever more strongly condemn the execrable atrocities of the U.S. aggressor troops in South Korea and wage steady struggles demanding their immediate withdrawal from South Korea, thus manifesting their firm solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for justice.

(For full text see the supplement to this issue)

Immortal Exploits

— On the Occasion of 30th Anniversary of Victorious Battle on Chiensanfen Hill —

June 30 this year is the 30th anniversary of the victorious battle fought by the Korean People's Revolutionary Army on the Chiensanfen Hill, a battle which recorded immortal exploits in the history of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

This battle, fought after the historic Bochonbo battle, is one of many combats which takes a shining place in the anti-Japanese armed struggle for its size and importance.

The Chiensanfen Hill is formed of three peaks rising like islands in the east of a vast plateau on the other side of the upper reaches of the Amrok River which divides Korea from China.

The units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the personal command of Marshal Kim Il Sung lured a large number of Japanese aggressor troops to the hill and dealt a crushing blow to them there on June 30, 1937.

In those days, the Japanese imperialists were intensifying the fascist suppression and plunder of the Korean people for the consolidation of the "rear" with the object of invading China proper and the Maritime Province of the Soviet Union and eventually occupying the rest of Asia.

Marshal Kim Il Sung, on the basis of valuable achievements and experience gained in the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the first half of the 1930's, adopted a strategic and tactical line—the line of expanding the anti-Japanese united national front movement and stepping up preparations for founding a Marxist-Leninist party, and of moving the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into border areas to establish new guerrilla bases there and, relying on these bases, further develop the armed struggle.

This line was a concrete, practical measure to push forward vigorously the Korean revolution and translate into reality the great programme for the country's restoration by taking advantage of the favourable geographical conditions of thickly-wooded Mt. Paekdu to penetrate deep into the homeland and spread the struggle.

In accordance with this line the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army marched into the Changpai area, established new guerrilla bases in the southwest of Mt. Paekdu, and, relying on these bases, actively developed operations near the border, while expanding the organizations of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland.

The Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the personal command of Marshal Kim Il Sung marched into homeland, breaking through the water-tight cordon of border garrisons vaunted by the Japanese imperialists and fought a victorious battle at the town of Bochonbo on June 4, 1937. In this battle the Revolutionary Army administered a telling blow, both political and military, to the Japanese aggressors, inspired the Korean people with a firm confidence in the indomitable might of their country and gave a great impetus to the struggle against Japanese imperialism.

The Japanese imperialists started large-scale "mopping-up operations" against the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to retrieve themselves from the serious defeat and recover their lost "prestige."

As they had had ample experience of the might of the Revolutionary Army, the Japanese flung into the operations their units in Manchuria as well as 2,000 regular troops of the 74th Regiment, 19th Division in Hamhung, Korea.

To counter such moves of Japanese imperialism, Marshal Kim Il Sung prepared for new operations to deal a heavier blow to them. He decided to wipe out the large enemy troops on the topographically favourable Chiensanfen Hill.

On June 30, 1937, large annihilation operations took place on the Chiensanfen Hill. It rained from early dawn that day.

Relying on their numerical superiority, the Japanese made fierce attacks coming up the hill. Under heavy fire of the Revolutionary Army, they were driven back to the foot, where they rallied their ranks and launched fresh attacks under cover of artillery.

In view of the changing situation, Marshal Kim Il Sung adopted flexible tactics, took the initiative in the battle and completely frustrated the enemy's operations by cutting the detour to forestall the enemy, by sending reinforcements to deal telling blows to the enemy from the front and flank when they attempted a frontal break-through, and by enticing the enemy into the valley and showering fire on them when they attempted to encircle the guerrillas.

Fighters faithfully executing the orders of Marshal Kim Il Sung, rained hits of revenge on the enemy.

The battle went on in a pouring rain.

The valleys of the hill were strewn with the dead bodies of the enemy and pools of blood were formed. Towards dusk, when the Revolutionary Army launched a general offensive, the enemy took to flight, throwing away weapons and knapsacks and leaving behind heaps of bodies. In this operation the Korean People's Revolutionary Army put out of action more than 1,500 men of the "crack" 74th Regiment of the Japanese army in Hamhung.

When the victorious Revolutionary Army was marching to another theatre of action the Japanese forces were busy disposing of the corpses in the valley. To conceal their defeat, they chopped the heads of the dead, put them into sacks and burned the bodies to ashes on the spot.

When a Korean peasant who was carrying the sacks on his cart asked the Japanese, pretending to be ignorant, what were in the sacks, they said they contained pumpkins. Hence the people around Mt. Baekdu came to call the heads of the dead Japanese "pumpkins."

The victorious battle on the Chiensanfen Hill once again demonstrated vividly the invincibility and indomitable revolutionary spirit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the outstanding leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

The news of the victorious battle soon spread all over the country filling the hearts of Koreans with emotion and excitement, bringing joy to them and inspiring them with courage and hope.

In those dark days of Japanese rule, the Korean people looked up to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the nation, with a greater faith in and reverence for him and lived with a strong will and waged a braver struggle, hoping and confident that the day of the country's liberation was sure to come as they were under his brilliant leadership and the anti-Japanese guerrillas led by him were carrying on a heroic struggle.

The Korean people who, under the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the beloved and respected leader of the 40 million Korean people, have taken over the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, will surely emerge victorious in their struggle for accomplishing the country's reunification by driving U.S. imperialism out of South Korea and win the final victory in the cause of socialism and Communism.

Jang Ik Su

Stop Playing With Fire

In the Demilitarized Zone in the western sector of the Military Demarcation Line, the U.S imperialists mobilised a unit of over 80 men equipped with various types of arms to stage a military provocation, firing more than 2,800 bullets into the area of our side on June 29.

Our side took a resolute self-defensive action, delivering a powerful blow to frustrate the enemy's armed attack.

This armed attack was one of the series of military provocations the U.S. imperialists had frequently carried out against our side.

Moreover, this armed attack coincided with the entry into Seoul of U.S. Vice-President Humphrey and Japanese Prime Minister Sato on a mission of shoring up the shaky puppet regime of South Korea and framing a plot to start aggression and war.

The military provocation furnished proof that it had been premeditated by the U.S. imperialists and that they had been going ahead with their scheme for another war in conspiracy with the Japanese militarists.

Johnson, the chieftain of U.S. imperialism, came to Seoul towards the close of October last year and openly fanned war contagion. His visit was followed by the intensified war preparations of the U.S. imperialists in all parts of South Korea and their increased military provocations on the Military Demarcation Line. The enemy went from the stage of firing automatic rifles and machineguns into our portion of the Demilitarized Zone over to the stage of employing tanks and guns of various calibres against us, from the stage of detailing war vessels to intrude into our territorial waters over to the stage of sending fleets of warships into our territorial waters openly to shell our coastal areas.

The recent armed attack staged by a unit of over 80 men was a new, vicious form of the aggressive provocations.

The U.S. imperialists are recklessly treading a very dangerous course in South Korea hastening their final defeat.

The U.S. imperialists must discontinue their playing with fire at once and quit South Korea without delay.

Should the U.S. imperialists, without paying heed to our repeated warnings, launch another war, our people and People's Army will deliver a crushing retaliatory blow to the aggressors and wipe them out of our land.

U.S. Military Provocation against Our Side

The U.S. aggressors who are now desperate to unleash a new aggressive war, wrecking the Korean armistice, perpetrated an armed attack on our side in the western sector of the Military Demarcation Line on June 29.

From 9:40 in the morning the U.S. aggressors fired more than 2,800 bullets into the area of our side on many occasions by mobilising over 80-strong unit armed with various weapons from a point 38°6'20" N. and 126°54'45" E. near the Gowang hill in the Demilitarized Zone.

The reckless provocative acts of the enemy were dealt a strong blow and foiled each time by the determined self-defence measure of our side.

The latest U.S. act of military provocation was synchronised with the visit to South Korea of U.S. Vice-President Humphrey and Japanese Prime Minister Sato for hatching an aggressive plot.

If the U.S. imperialists persist in such play with fire, they will have to pay dearly for the grave consequences arising therefrom.

Dangerous Step of Japanese Militarists for Aggression in Korea

Spokesman of Foreign Ministry Issues Statement

The spokesman of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on June 28 in connection with the stepped-up intrusion of Japanese militarism into South Korea. The statement reads in full:

Japanese militarism is of late further intensifying its aggressive actions against South Korea.

During the last two years following the conclusion of the criminal "South Korea-Japan Treaty" under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism, the Japanese militarists began stretching their tentacles of full-scale aggression to South Korea in all spheres, political, economic, cultural and military.

Things have gone the length that Japanese Prime Minister Sato is about to visit South Korea on June 30 on an aggressive mission.

It is by no means fortuitous that Sato is coming at a time when the U.S. imperialists are taking more undisguised actions in South Korea to unleash a new war.

This shows that the U.S. imperialist and Japanese militarist forces are openly joining hands in their scheme for aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Sato's projected visit to South Korea reminds one of the time sixty years ago when Hirobumi Ito and other Japanese militarists pushed their way into Korea in the wake of the conclusion of the "Ulsa (1906) Protectorate Treaty" and engaged themselves directly in expanding their foothold of aggression. Since the signing of the criminal "South Korea-Japan Treaty" the Japanese militarists have been building up their foothold of aggression under detailed plans using their embassy set up in South Korea as the base of action.

The Pak Jung Hi clique, on the instructions of the U.S. imperialists, are committing without hesitation the treacherous act of paving the way for the Japanese militarists' reinvasion of South Korea.

The Japanese militarists have again mustered old pro-Japanese stooges such as Pak Jung Hi, newly bribed traitors to the nation in South Korea and organised many treacherous pro-Japanese organisations resembling the "Hijn Association" which previously served the Japanese imperialists in their invasion of Korea.

In South Korea at present the "South Korea-Japan Society" and other reactionary pro-Japanese organizations function openly, spreading Japanese militarist ideas among the South Korean people by every possible means.

The conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" has been followed by a wholesale intrusion of the Japanese militarists into South Korea.

In 1966 alone, more than 30,000 Japanese militarists visited South Korea.

Under the aegis of the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese militarists can reside and trade in South Korea of their free will; moreover, they exercise extraterritorial rights, have even formed a political organization called "Japanese Association" and hold repeated secret talks with the traitorous clique of Pak Jung Hi to realise their aggressive designs.

The Japanese monopoly Zaibatsu are dead set on regaining their old colonial interests, which they had obtained at the expense of the sweat and blood of the Korean people.

Pursuing this criminal aim, the Japanese monopoly Zaibatsu are forcing their way deep into such main economic arteries of South Korea as agriculture, fisheries, traffic and transport.

More than 100 Japanese monopoly enterprises have already taken their seats in the major cities and industrial areas as Seoul, Pusan, Inchon and Ulsan. They have already laid hold on 80 per cent of the shipbuilding industry, 100 per cent of vinyl chloride industry, 100 per cent of bonded goods industry, 100 industry and 30 per cent of fibre industry and have reduced the South Korean countryside to a supplier of raw material to their industry and, having monopolised South Korea's traditional fishing grounds, are plundering aquatic resources in a big way.

South Korea has been turned today into a market for Japan's surplus commodities.

The Japanese militarists' tentacles of aggression stretched to South Korea have found their way deep into the ideological and cultural spheres as well.

Decadent Japanese culture, together with Yankee culture, are now corrupting social attitudes and customs in South Korea.

The "South Korea-Japan Treaty" means, in essence, the completion of military collusion between the South Korean puppet clique and the Japanese militarists.

Its conclusion has, in fact, led to the formation of a tripartite military alliance among the U.S.,

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Algerian tankmen safeguarding their country's security

Algeria Advances Victoriously

The people of Algeria are observing the fifth anniversary of their national independence (July 5) in an atmosphere of high militancy to defend the national dignity of the Arab peoples against the aggression of the U.S. imperialists and Israeli expansionists.

On this day, we in Korea wish to express militant solidarity with the Algerian people who are waging a sacred struggle, getting over all difficulties with full confidence in their final victory.

Since their independence, the Algerian people have gained great achievements in building a new life, adhering to the independent position of anti-imperialism while foiling the repeated subversive activities and aggressive moves of the old and new colonialists.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over as their own all the successes achieved by the Algerian people.

After the independence the Government of Algeria nationalised industrial establishments formerly owned by colonialists and internal reactionaries and took a series of other revolutionary measures to end the dependence of her economy upon imperialists and bring about her independent development.

Particularly, the Algerian people are rejecting the economic and cultural penetration of the neo-colonialists and striving to put into practice the principle of self-reliance in all spheres of state and social life.

Upholding the banner of anti-imperialism, they, together with all other Arab brothers, have risen up in a determined fight to frustrate the U.S. aggressive schemes and wipe out the Zionists from the Arab region.

The Algerian Government has already severed diplomatic relations with the United States and Britain which egged the Israeli expansionists on to an armed aggression against the Arabs and had a direct hand in it, and laid an embargo on the export of petroleum to them.

The people of Algeria are preparing themselves for self-defence with the firm conviction that they will certainly be able to repulse the aggression of U.S. imperialism and Israel and win the ultimate victory only by steadily increasing their own power and strengthening militant unity and firm solidarity with the Arab peoples in the struggle for the common cause.

Houari Boumediene, Chairman of the National Council of the Algerian Revolution, stressed:

"The general struggle is, not yet over, it will end only in our victory over imperialism and Zionism... The realities require us to rely on our own efforts, prepare ourselves for any battle in the future and do all we can to foster our forces."

This resolute position of the Algerian people has a very important bearing on the promotion of the common cause of the Arab brothers.

The Korean people express unqualified support to and solidarity with the Algerians who are up in a just cause with firm confidence in victory.

We brand the Zionists not only as the foe of the Arab peoples but as our enemy who, under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism, is in league with the Pak Jung Hi clique of South Korea.

We regard the aggression of the U.S. imperialists and Israeli expansionists against the Arabs as one against ourselves and are fully determined to render every possible assistance to the Arab peoples in their valorous fight against the aggressors.

The people of Algeria, in firm unity with their brothers in arms, will honourably defend their national independence and dignity against imperialist aggression and will surely clear the Arab world of the Israeli Zionists and achieve a final victory.

Somalia on the Road of Independent Development

The Somali people gained independence and proclaimed the establishment of the Republic on July 1, 1960. Over the past seven years since then, they have achieved great results in their efforts, for consolidating their national independence by defending it against the repeated subversive acts of the imperialists and their puppets and gained many successes in the building of a national economy and culture by eliminating the aftermath of the colonial rule.

The Somali people are energetically working for the fulfilment of the First Five-Year Plan (1963-67) which is of great significance in the building of an independent national economy.

The Somali Government has taken measures for exploiting the domestic resources and developing industries in conformity with the conditions at home. A number of factories and other enterprises, medium and small hydroelectric power plants and harbours suiting the conditions of the country are being built.

Agricultural output is increasing from year to year thanks to the government policy of expanding the area of irrigated farmland, constructing reservoirs and pumping stations and reclaiming waste land.

The law on nationalising the land owned by foreigners proclaimed in January this year is of great importance for the development of the country's agriculture and, especially, for the solution of the land problem.

The Somali Government is encouraging the development of national culture. It has built many educational establishments including a university in Mogadiscio and annually trains many cadres of their own.

The Somali people have risen up like one man to realise territorial integrity of the country, put by the imperialists and their lackeys, smash the subversive schemes of these elements for diverting them from the road of independent development, and defend the dignity and honour of the nation. They are making energetic efforts finally to liquidate colonialism and racialism in Africa.

The Somali people are giving vigorous support to the liberation struggle of the people of French Somalia, scathingly denouncing the Israeli expansionists who launched last June an aggressive war against the Arab countries at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists and extending active support to the just struggle of the Arab peoples for crushing the Israeli expansionists.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the achievements scored by the Somali people in holding fast to the anti-imperialist independent stand, in preserving and consolidating national independence and building a new society, and always express firm solidarity with them in their righteous cause.

The relations of friendship between the Korean and Somali peoples who are linked together by the bonds of common struggle under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism are developing from day to day. The visit to our country of the Somali National Assembly Chairman last October, the visit of our Supreme People's Assembly delegation to Somalia in April this year and the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries were events of great significance in further developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two peoples.

The Korean people who treasure the friendship with the Somali people will continue to make consistent efforts to further develop this friendship.

On the occasion of the national day of the Somali people, the Korean people wish them new successes in the building of a strong, prosperous, independent country and in their endeavours for achieving territorial integrity and realising social progress.

New History of Burundi

The Burundi people celebrate the significant fifth anniversary of independence with a high pride at the new page they opened in their history by establishing the Republic after the overthrow of the patrimonial feudal throne that had obstructed the normal development of the country.

Under the leadership of President Micombero, the Burundi people are fighting to thwart the disruptive and subversive plots of the U.S.-led old and new colonialists. And, holding up the slogan of "unity, effort and progress," they are liquidating the consequences of the protracted colonial rule and are consolidating national independence. They are endeavouring for national harmony, independence and self-reliance.

The Burundi people, who have embarked upon the creation of a new life, are successful in carrying out the three-year plan for economic development through their creative efforts.

They are firmly supporting the Asian and African peoples in the national-liberation struggle against the imperialists and colonialists.

In December last year President Micombero in his policy speech condemned colonialism and called for the independence of Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea. He also appealed for practical actions against the racialist regimes in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia and denounced the aggressive war of the U.S. imperialists against the Vietnamese people.

The Government of Burundi has expelled the U.S. agents who, in the guise of "diplomats," were constantly engaged in vicious activities such as assassinations and attempts at overthrowing the government and has taken resolute measures to sever diplomatic relations with the Portuguese colonial authorities and the racialist regime of South Africa which are suppressing the national-liberation movements of the African peoples.

This firm stand of Burundi makes great contributions to facilitating the complete liberation of Africa and strengthening the anti-imperialist forces of the peoples.

The peoples of Korea and Burundi are linked by the bonds of common aspiration for independent development against imperialism and colonialism. Especially, the visit to the Burundi Republic of the Vice-President of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea last March and the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries were a landmark in further developing the friendly relations between the two peoples and strengthening the mutual solidarity in the struggle against imperialism. This enabled the Korean people to understand the Burundi friends better and keenly share the Burundi people's feeling of friendship.

On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the national independence of the Burundi people, the Korean people wish them more brilliant successes in their endeavours for building a new life.

STATEMENT

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imperialists, Japanese militarists and the South Korean puppets.

Already before the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty," military association was achieved between the South Korean puppets and the Japanese militarists under the command of the U.S. imperialists in the form of unified alarming system and Japan's supply of military equipment to the South Korean puppet army.

The military association of the Japanese militarists with the South Korean puppets has been further strengthened since the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty."

The Japanese government authorities supply the Pak Jung Hi clique with quantities of military goods and equipment needed for the preparations for a new war while frequently sending their leading military personnel to South Korea for the inspection of military establishments and the area along the Military Demarcation Line.

The Japanese militarists are now trying to take over even the command of the South Korean puppet army.

Having already mapped out such military operation plans as the "Operation Three Arrows," "Operation Flying Dragon" and "Operation Bull Run" with the direct participation of U.S. imperialism, which are designed for the aggression against Korea and many other Asian countries, the Japanese militarists are recently staging joint military exercises with the U.S. and the South Korean puppet armed forces in the sea east of Korea while moving and concentrating their armed forces near Korea. Moreover, they are even viciously scheming to realize the dispatch of Japanese troops to South Korea under the sign of the United Nations.

All these facts clearly show how recklessly the Japanese militarists revived and reared as the "shock brigade" of U.S. imperialism in its Asian aggression are trying to embark upon military aggression against Korea and other Asian nations.

The Pak Jung Hi clique, dyed-in-the-wool stooges of U.S. imperialism, are committing the thrice-cursed treacherous act of selling the country to Japanese imperialists, their old masters, in a sordid attempt to maintain the foundation of their tottering fascist rule and feather their own nests.

Japan's ruling circles, relying on U.S. imperialism and actively serving it, are indulged in a wild fancy to realize their old dream of "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" with South Korea as a springboard by invading it again.

Japanese militarism is growing as a hot-bed of new war in Asia.

Sato's forthcoming visit to South Korea signifies another dangerous step of the Japanese militarists in their aggressive schemes against South Korea.

The Korean people cannot repress indignation at Sato's criminal plan to set foot in South Korea, and sternly denounce it.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the whole Korean people will fight more persistently to curb the U.S. aggressors' drive for a new war, force them out of South Korea and thwart the reinvasion of the Japanese imperialists into South Korea.

The people in South Korea should oppose Sato's visit to South Korea and rise more vigorously in the patriotic struggle for chopping off the aggressive claws of the Japanese militarists who plunged into South Korea and defending the honour and dignity of the nation.

They will surely liquidate the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and overthrow the Pak Jung Hi military fascist regime, a reactionary group of secret agents and terrorists.

The U.S. and Japanese imperialists should not run wild.

If the Japanese militarists persist in their aggressive schemes against South Korea and other Asian countries, despite the unanimous denunciation of the whole Korean people and the world's peace-loving people, they will meet the same doom as that of Hideki Tojo.

June 25-July 27 — Month of Joint Struggle for Withdrawal of U.S. Troops from South Korea

Many Countries Express Solidarity with Korean People

Many countries organized various functions condemning the U.S. policy of aggression against Korea and expressing full support to and solidarity with the Korean people on the occasion of the "Month of Joint Struggle for the Withdrawal of U.S. Troops from South Korea."

D.R.V.

According to a Vietnam News Agency report from Hanoi, a meeting was held in Hanoi on June 23.

Among those present at the presidium of the meeting were Le Thanh Nghi, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party and Vice-Premier, and many responsible functionaries of political parties and mass organizations.

Addressing the meeting Ha Huy Giap, Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party and President of the Vietnam-Korea Friendship Association, brought out the important significance of the great successes recorded by the heroic Korean people under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung in their great patriotic struggle against the U.S. aggressors.

He stressed that the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and reunification waged by the Korean and Vietnamese peoples will certainly win complete victory.

Song Tae Ho, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the D.P.R.K. Embassy in Hanoi, also made a speech at the meeting.

S. Vietnam

The South Vietnam Peace Committee and Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee have issued a joint communique on the South Vietnamese people's activities during the "month of joint struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea," according to a Vietnam News Agency report on June 26 by quoting the South Vietnam Liberation Press Agency.

According to the communique, a wide political campaign will be held during the month throughout South Vietnam to step up resistance to the U.S. aggressors and for national salvation. Meetings, lectures and exhibitions will be organised in many localities to introduce the valiant struggle of the fraternal Korean people and expose the crimes committed in South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi reactionaries. The press will carry special articles and the South Vietnam Liberation Radio broadcast special programmes on this occasion reflecting the militant solidarity between the Vietnamese and Korean peoples in their struggle against the common enemy, the U.S. aggressors.

The communique voiced the South Vietnamese people's unshakable confidence that the patriotic and just struggle of the Korean people which enjoys the sympathy and support of the world's people will certainly win a brilliant victory.

Cuba

A mass rally was held in Pinos Island, Cuba, on June 25 to mark the month of joint struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea.

Present at the meeting were Osmay Cienfuegos, Member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and Chairman of the Commission for Foreign Relations of the Central Committee of the C.C.P.; ministers and public figures and 4,000 young builders of Pinos Island.

Invited there were Ambassador Jang Jong Hwan and staff members of the Korean Embassy in Havana and representatives of the Tri-continental People's Solidarity Organization and the Latin-American Solidarity Organization. Korean Ambassador Jang spoke first at the meeting.

Then Jesus Montane, member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and Minister of Communications took the floor.

He emphasized: "The struggle of Korea is the struggle of Cuba, the stand of Korea is the stand of Cuba, the stand of the Workers' Party of Korea is the stand of the Cuban Communist Party and the firm, resolute stand of Comrade Kim Il Sung is the firm, resolute stand of Comrade Fidel Castro."

Algeria

The Algerian people express undivided support to and powerful solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for expelling the U.S. troops from South Korea and reunifying the country by themselves.

So declared Mohamed Weld Abdel Rahman, Member of the Leadership of the Executive Secretariat of the Algerian National Liberation Front, at a press conference organized by the ANLF Executive Secretariat on June 27 in connection with the opening of the Month of Joint Struggle for the Withdrawal of U.S. Troops from South Korea.

Present at the press conference were leading personnel of the Algerian National Liberation Front and public organizations, Algerian and foreign correspondents, press attaches of foreign embassies and representatives of fighting national liberation organizations in Algiers.

The Algerian people strongly denounce the continued aggressive actions of U.S. imperialism against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Algerian people express firm support to and powerful solidarity with the Korean people fighting to drive the U.S. troops out of South Korea, reunify their country and shape their destiny by themselves, the speaker stressed.

U.A.R.

According to a report from Cairo, the June 24 appeal of the National Council of the Peace Committee of the United Arab Republic called upon the U.A.R. Trade Unions and other public organizations and public figures to oppose the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and support the brotherly Korean people's struggle for the reunification of their split country.

Cambodia

Cambodian paper **La Nouvelle Depeche** dedicated on June 27 an article headlined "Korean people's struggle" to the month of joint struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea.

The article said: "The U.S. imperialists are now intensifying provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and trying hard to maintain their sanguinary terror rule in South Korea through the Seoul puppet regime.

The northern part of Korea today has made a great advance on all fronts of state construction under the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, but the southern part under U.S. colonial rule has been turned into a concentration camp of the population there.

Developments in Korea in connection with the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam show that U.S. imperialism is the enemy No. 1 of the world's people.

We must, therefore, heighten vigilance against U.S. imperialism and further close our ranks.

An article of **Phnom Penh Presse** captioned "Truman's successor" branded U.S. President Johnson as "Truman's successor." It recalled that President Johnson visited South Korea and inspected the Military Demarcation Line last fall to instigate the unleashing of a new war in Korea.

Any ruse of the aggressors will be shattered in face of the Korean people who are fully ready to wipe them out, stressed the article.

Burma

According to a report from Rangoon, Burmese papers published articles introducing Korea.

Burman and **Vanguard** carried articles, saying that the Korean nation, a single nation from olden times, was divided due to the occupation of South Korea by the imperialists, the papers expressed solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the country's reunification.

The papers pointed to the fact that today the people in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are living happily thanks to the correct policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and they are working devotedly for the cause of socialist construction.

Tanzania

According to a report from Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzanian paper **Ngurumo** carried an editorial under the title "Imperialism Going to Ruin" and an article "What Does Economic Development in Korea Show?" Another Tanzanian paper **Uhuru** carried an editorial entitled "A Just Stand" and an article "U.S. imperialism, Quit South Korea."

Resolutely denouncing the U.S. imperialists for their incessant provocations against Korea, the papers declared: The withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea is a prerequisite for the solution of the Korean question.

Under the correct leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean people have laid the firm foundation of an independent national economy by reconstructing and expanding factories destroyed by the U.S. aggressors.

S. Yemen

Ibdelaziz Ahmed Mukbel, member of the Central Committee of the South Yemen Liberation Front, declared that the south Yemeni people demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and oppose the United Nations being used as an instrument of the imperialists in aggression on Korea.

He said this in his interview with the Korean Central News Agency correspondent in Algiers.

He said: "The U.N. has no right to interfere in the question of Korea's reunification, an internal affair of Korea, just as it has no right to meddle in the South Yemeni issue."

U.S. Aggressive War Against Korea: 17 Years Ago and Today

AIM UNCHANGED

U.S. Refuses to Give up Wild Design

By launching a war of aggression in Korea in 1950, the United States calculated that it could suppress by force of arms the revolutionary forces in North and South Korea, occupy the northern part of Korea and colonize the whole of Korea. By so doing, it sought to obliterate the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle mounting rapidly in Asia following the Second World War, further tighten its grip on the capitalist world, accelerate the restoration of militarism in West Germany and Japan and realize its wild design for world domination.

The United States, in this sense, hoped that the Korean war would mark a "turning point" in implementing its global strategy and did everything in its power to bring about the desired result.

In the Korean war, however, the United States suffered the greatest defeat in its history. The result of the war was quite the reverse of what it had wished. The crisis of the U.S. colonial rule in South Korea has become more serious, the national-liberation struggle in Asia, Africa and Latin America has surged up more powerfully and the tendency seeking emancipation from U.S. domination has become more pronounced.

The Korean war marked a turning point for the United States to take a downhill turn, and this was the beginning of the great setbacks U.S. imperialism has since been sustaining in various parts of the world.

Far from drawing due lessons from its defeat, U.S. imperialism is bent on preparations for another war in Korea in order to achieve what it failed to attain in the war it launched in 1950.

In South Korea U.S. imperialism is frantically making war preparations, and this is connected with its basic policy of further increasing number of its armed forces into Asia, mobilizing the Japanese militarist forces and all other vassal states in Asia, and thereby staying the rapid growth of revolutionary forces there and maintaining the foothold of its colonial domination.

This, to be more concrete, is connected with the repeated reverses of the United States in its war of aggression in Vietnam, and, in particular, with the acute crisis of its colonial rule in South Korea which has been precipitated to collapse with the April 1960 popular uprising as the occasion. South Korea is again being swept by a massive uprising triggered off by the fraudulent "June 8 national assembly elections." The people are fighting in defiance of the brutal suppression by the Pak Jung Hi clique. This provides another illustration that U.S. colonial rule is being shaken seriously in South Korea.

Just as they did in 1950, the U.S. imperialists are trying hard to extricate themselves from the predicament by launching a war.

BRIDGEHEAD

At a television interview on December 21, 1965, Beach, the then Commander of the "U.N. Forces" in South Korea and now Commander of the U.S. ground force in the Pacific, said: "South Korea should maintain huge armed forces in battle readiness, for it is the only bastion of the free world in Asia, north of Vietnam." "The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. armed forces," he added, "is essential for the security of the United States itself."

The United States regards South Korea as a bridgehead for its war of aggression in Asia.

In carrying out its policy of colonial domination in South Korea, therefore, the United States has set it as the principal aim to convert South Korea into its base for military aggression. Everything is subordinated to this end.

The whole of South Korea today is covered with military installations. All spheres of industry, agriculture, transport, communications, education and culture in South Korea are organized and operated in such a way as to serve the strengthening of South Korea's potentiality as a U.S. base for aggression and war. The United States exercises direct and strict control over everything from its planning to implementation.

GRAVE VIOLATION

The Korean Armistice Agreement was concluded "in the interest of stopping the Korean conflict and in order to insure a complete cessation of hostilities and of all acts of armed force in Korea until a final peaceful settlement is achieved." It provides for the convocation of political conference of a higher level within three months after the agreement becomes effective in order to withdraw all foreign troops from Korea and realize the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

The United States, however, concluded on August 8, 1953, before the ink of its signature to the agreement dried, with the South Korean puppet government the "South Korea—U.S. Mutual Defence Treaty" providing for the indefinite stationing of the U.S. forces in South Korea and wrecked the preliminary talks for the convocation of the political conference.

In June 1956 the United States expelled unilaterally from South Korea the neutral nations inspection teams which were charged with the task of supervising the implementation of the Korean Armistice Agreement. One year later, in June 1957, it unilaterally abrogated the sub-paragraph 13-d of the Armistice Agreement providing for the prohibition of the introduction of all combat materials into Korea. Then U.S. imperialism, openly violating the Armistice Agreement, stepped up the reinforcement of armed forces in South Korea and preparations for another war.

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TELEGRAM FROM FOREIGN PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS

The Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea received a telegram from the International Federation of Arab Trade Unions, expressing firm solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle for withdrawing the U.S. forces from South Korea and reunifying their country.

The Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and the Korean Students' Committee received telegrams from the Socialist Youth League and the Central Committee of the General Association of Students of Cambodia, and the Korean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity and the Korean National Peace Committee from their Malian counterparts. The C.C. of the League of Socialist Working Youth also received a message from the Arab Socialist Youth League and the C.C. of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea from the Aden Trade Union Congress.

The Korean-Ceylonese Friendship Society and the Korean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity received telegrams from their counterparts in Ceylon and Burma.

The Korean National Peace Committee received telegrams from the National Peace Committee of the U.A.R., the Indian Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee and the All-India Peace Council, the Korean Metal and Chemical Workers Trade Union from the Chemical and Oil Workers Trade Union International and the C.C. of the League of Socialist Working Youth from the Japan Democratic Youth League.

Scathingly condemning the U.S. imperialists and their stooges who unleashed the brigandish aggressive war against the Korean people 17 years ago, the telegrams expressed full support for the Korean people in their struggle for driving the U.S. aggressor troops from South Korea and achieving the reunification of their country.

WIDF

The Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union received a telegram from the Women's International Democratic Federation. In its telegram the WIDF Secretariat expressed full solidarity with the Korean people in the just struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and the reunification of all Korea.

We Are Ready

At a Rifle-range

All family members are crack shots

The Red Worker-Peasant Militiamen of the unit to which Comrade Choe Yo'ng Hak belongs occupied their positions for shooting practice.

Among them were Bak Bong Hun and other veterans who had participated in the battle for liberation of Seoul during the Patriotic War of Liberation against the U.S invaders (1950-53). Judging from their skillful movements, it was sure that their bullets would certainly smash the targets.

The instant a shooting order was given, shots rang out, breaking the silence. The result was just as I had expected. Bullets hit the targets.

Another group of militiamen took their turn to fire.

As a militiawoman advanced to the parapet for shooting, all eyes were turned upon her.

I learned from a militiaman that she was Kim Bong Sil and her family members, together with many other inhabitants, had been mercilessly killed by the Yankee imperialist aggressors who had occupied her village temporarily during the Korean war. The parents of her husband were also massacred by the Yankees at that time.

Her husband, a boy then, however, grew up vigorously in the warm bosom of the motherland and now, as a People's Army man, is standing guard over the country's defence line.

Another shot cracked out then.

All the bullets fired by her, a co-op farmer, shot the dummy through the chest. This caused a stir. Her brothers were also to be seen among the militiamen congratulating her on her good results in shooting.

Demobbed soldiers, they were also crack shots. They had steadily improved the art of shooting in order to take revenge on the enemy.

Not only they but all the militiamen in the village are steady farmers and, at the same time, crack shots.

They are well aware that, "to hold hammer or sickle in one hand and a rifle in the other" is the demand of the revolution. Their warm life and experience have made them realize clearly and completely the necessity and urgency of this demand.

The militiamen say unanimously: "At this moment, the enemy who killed our parents and brothers is running amuck to attack us. Under these circumstances, we are required to take up arms."

Furthermore, they are sure their aspiration and cause will certainly be accomplished. This conviction comes from their own experience. They know well what has brought about the happiness they are enjoying today.

The Korean people overthrew the Japanese imperialist colonial rule and liberated the country, then defeated the enemy in the war started by the U.S. imperialists and are now advancing, building and enjoying a prospering, new life under socialism. Marshal Kim Il Sung has always been standing in the van of their glorious struggle and victorious march.

The historical experience of our revolution shows that we can overcome any trial and are sure to win when the entire people go ahead with one will and one mind along the road indicated by the sagacious leader Marshal Kim Il Sung.

The source of our invincible might lies in taking over, comprehending and developing the brilliant revolutionary traditions established in the course of the 15-year-long arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by Marshal Kim Il Sung.

The Red Worker-Peasant militiamen learn the unbending revolutionary spirit and experience of the anti-Japanese guerrillas and strive to follow the example set by them who fought sacrificially under any adversity for the freedom and liberation of the country.

Our conversation was interrupted time and again by gun reports. Bullets kept hitting the targets.

When this reporter made a praising remark about their good results in shooting, the commander of the unit said:

"We do not content ourselves with this. But I should like to mention that we are ready to defeat any enemy.

At present, they are firing at the dummy.

Should the U.S. imperialist aggressors pounce upon the Korean people again, the bullets of revenge fired by the Korean people under arms will penetrate their hearts.

Kim Jae Ok

Women anti-aircraft machine-gunners of the Red Worker-Peasant Militia

U.S. Refuses to Give Up Wild Design

(Continued from Page 5)

And the U.S. imperialists have revived Japanese militarism, formed virtually the triangular military alliance of the U.S., Japan and South Korea and stepped up preparations for a new war.

OVER 600,000 TROOPS—CANNON FODDER

After the truce, U.S. imperialism transferred the U.S. 8th Army Command to South Korea from Japan and in July, 1957 moved the U.N. Command from Tokyo to Seoul.

There are 65,000 U.S. troops in South Korea. This is half the strength of the U.S. army forces in the Pacific.

Meanwhile, U.S. imperialism has rapidly expanded the South Korean puppet army increasing its strength from 16 divisions at the time of truce to 31 divisions in 1965.

According to what the "defence minister" of the puppet Seoul regime disclosed lately, the numerical strength of the South Korean puppet army totals 634,420 men (Radio Jung-ang, Jan. 23, 1967). Three reserve divisions are also fully equipped to go into action at any time, he added.

This means that per 1,000 of the population South Korea has 4.9 times as many troops as Thailand and 7.3 times as many soldiers as the Philippines. In the total strength of armed forces, South Korea comes only next to the United States in the capitalist world.

The huge armed forces of South Korea are wholly placed under the U.S. army commander legally and actually.

Japanese journal Economist wrote in its May 20, 1961 issue: "The South Korean army is an army which is incapable of conducting any active operations without the approval and command of the United States in all respects such as the prerogative of supreme command, arms and ammunition."

"FULL PREPAREDNESS FOR WAR"

The United States has equipped its occupation forces in South Korea with atomic weapons and various other new-type weapons as part of its preparations for a new war in Korea, thereby accelerating the work of getting them fully ready for action.

The American imperialists had finished by October 1957 the reorganization of all U.S. divisions in South Korea into "pentomic divisions" and set up there the U.S. Fourth Missile Command in July, 1958. And in violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement they have continuously introduced into South Korea up-to-date atomic weapons and guided missiles.

Referring to this, a spokesman of the U.S. Eighth Army said that the atomic weapons in South Korea were fully ready to strike at any set targets in North Korea within 60 minutes after an order comes from the White House (Joson Ilbo, May 3, 1959).

Meanwhile, American imperialism has speedily increased the equipment of the puppet South Korean army.

Saying that a new war in Korea would be a modern warfare, it is delivering to all units of the puppet army some of those nuclear weapons and guided missiles whose supply was limited to its own occupation forces.

According to a statement made by Bonesteel, Commander of the "U.N. Forces" in South Korea, in 1966 alone the United States brought into South Korea "Nike Hercules" and "Hawk" guided missiles, "M-48 tanks," "8-inch howitzers," up-to-date combat planes and 1,270 military vehicles of various types to equip the puppet South Korean army.

They are reportedly planning to introduce this year more military equipment and combat materials than last year including over 100 "M-48 tanks" and 33 naval vessels of various types.

Thus they are hastening the preparation of the puppet South Korean army for war.

As they accelerate the preparations for a new war in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists incessantly commit acts of military provocation against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The U.S. moves for a new war have become intenser particularly since Johnson's inspection tour of South Korea in October 1966.

They are more frequently carrying out armed attacks against the northern part of Korea from the ground, air and sea.

The number of bullets and shells they fired into the area on our side in April this year alone surpassed by far that in the 13 years since the armistice.

On June 29 this year, in the Demilitarized Zone in the western sector of the Military Demarcation Line the American imperialists mobilized a unit of more than 80 men equipped with various weapons to stage an armed attack against our side, firing more than 2,800 bullets.

Consequently, tension in Korea is being further exacerbated, and the situation today bears striking resemblance to that right before the U.S. imperialists unleashed an aggressive war in Korea in 1950.

"A YEAR OF WAR"

In January 1966 when he came to South Korea, U.S. Vice-President, in his note to the U.S. troops in South Korea, called 1966 a "year of war" and exhorted them to push ahead with war preparations in South Korea.

When he was in South Korea in October last year to inspect its preparedness for action, Johnson, addressing American soldiers posted along the Demilitarized Zone, urged them to keep their chins up and throw out their chests and told them that "America might have to check aggression somewhere else in Asia (other than Vietnam)," inspiring them with the idea of a new war. Addressing South Korean "national assemblymen," he urged them to "prepare for national reunification" and encouraged them with a statement that the United States "would implement its commitments with courage."

Then Pak Jung Hi prattled before puppet soldiers: "You assume the historic mission of performing the role of a pivot in achieving the reunification of Korea. There are possibilities that the chance for reunification might come earlier than we expect" (Hapdong Tongshin in Seoul, Feb. 23, 1967).

One can see that the masters in Washington and their servants in Seoul do not consider it necessary to keep it secret that the time is drawing near when they will launch another war in Korea.

As can be seen from the above, the state of armistice in Korea is at stake owing to the criminal actions of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

The Korean people do not want war, but never do they fear it. If the U.S. imperialists and their stooges ignite an aggressive war again in Korea, our people will wipe them out from our land. We are fully prepared for this. The war incendiaries must bear this in mind.

Ri Hyon Ik

In S. Korea

Anti-Fascist, Anti-Govt Struggle Goes On

The mass anti-fascist and anti-government struggle of youth, students and people in South Korea, touched off by the "May 3 presidential elections" and the "June 8 national assembly elections" engineered by the American imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique with the help of unprecedented suppression and fraud, is going on vigorously for nearly one month.

The struggle involves students, teachers and professors of colleges and universities and of middle and high schools, citizens of various strata in South Korea and sweeps urban and rural areas.

25,000 Seoul Students Demonstrate on July 3

Some 2,000 students of Korea University in Seoul again came out to the street for resistance on July 3 when they went to school for a terminal examination after the forced absence from school owing to the fascist order for closure of schools, South Korean press reports say. They refused to sit for the terminal examination and held a meeting denouncing the "elections."

Condemning with a surging indignation the unfair "elections," students adopted a seven-point resolution including the demand for the general resignation of those who were returned to the "National Assembly" in the unfair "elections." They also passed a declaration evincing their resolve to fight.

In the declaration, the students proclaimed the "June 8 elections invalid" and demanded the "clearance of injustice and corruption." They said they would fight, in defiance of suppression, to the end until their demands were met.

The meeting was followed by a demonstration. Some 500 police were mobilized. Firing tear-gas shells and flying helicopters, they attempted to scare the demonstrating students and halt their marching columns by means of brutal suppression.

The outrage of the fascists, however, further enraged the students, who kept standing face to face with the police.

That day all students of Dongguk University in Seoul numbering over 4,000 paraded through the street carrying streamers with the inscription: "Remember the April 19."

Also on the streets holding demonstrations by breaking through the police cordons that saw were some 2,000 students of Dangun University, over 4,000 students of Jung-ang University, over 2,000 students of Yonse University, some 1,500 students of Gyonghui University, over 1,500 students of Gongju University, some 1,000 students of Foreign Languages College, some 500 students of Sungsil College and some 300 students of Seoul Municipal Agricultural College.

Over 500 students of Korea, Gyonghui and Yonse universities broke through the police cordons and surged as far as the office of the ruling "Democratic Republican Party," the headquarters of the unfair "elections," and in front of it they held a demonstration declaring the "elections null and void."

Students of Yonse University crashing with the armed policemen

Unfair "June 8 Elections"—Desperation of Traitors to the Nation

According to other reports, leading students of the "Committee of struggle for the clearance of irregularities and corruption," formed with students from Seoul National University, Korea University, Yonse University, Songgyun-gwan University and Gyonghui University in Seoul, met with presidents of students' associations of these universities on the morning of June 29 and agreed on "forming a common front against the unfair elections" and passed a joint declaration and a resolution renewing their resolve.

In the joint declaration, they denounced the reactionary "elections" as "a traitorous frenzy trampling down the April 19 spirit" (April 19 refers to the date when the struggle of the South Korean people, youth and students culminated in the overthrow of the Syngman Rhee dictatorial regime in April 1960) and solemnly declared that "the wave of the students' struggle against the elections has not subsided."

In the resolution they expressed their determination to "unfold, in defiance of repression, a nationwide drive to make the elections

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Ballot Box Found in the Sea

According to news reports from South Korea, fishermen found a ballot box caught in their fishing net on June 23 when they were drawing up the net in the sea off Ryosu, a port in the southern tip of Korea.

This uncommon discovery created another great sensation among the South Korean public who are denouncing the unfair "elections."

The puppet supreme public procurator's office, in its announcement of the result of its "investigation," said that the ballot box had fallen overboard on June 4, four days before the "national assembly elections," when a boat was carrying ballot boxes to polling stations battling its way through the winds and waves.

This explanation, however, has failed to persuade anyone.

The "election administration committee" concerned was not even informed of the loss of the ballot box that day and the box, made of steel, was not likely to be blown into the sea by the wind. And there is no evidence that winds and waves rose that day.

The fact is that a boat carrying ballot boxes from an island to a ballot-counting booth on the mainland threw into the sea the ballot box in question and put in its place one containing the fabricated votes for a candidate of Pak Jung Hi's ruling party. It was also revealed that before the "investigation" by the puppet supreme procurator's office one Pak Jung Hi's man had given 4,000 won to the fishermen who had found the ballot box, asking them to hush up the matter.

One election fraud after another which the Pak Jung Hi clique believe to have worked well are being brought to light in South Korea.

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null and void and deport the traitors to the nation."

On the same day, some 1,000 students of Yonse University in Seoul held a meeting to expose the irregularities that were attendant on the "election" farce and then started demonstration and sit-down strike.

"June 8 Elections" Invalid

Citizens of various strata in South Korea continue to take an active part in the struggle.

Members of the April 19 Society, one of the organizations of the participants in the April 19 popular uprising, went on a hunger strike on June 30 denouncing the "June 8 elections" ruinous to the country as an invalid one.

Seoul citizens of various strata held a meeting on June 29 condemning the June 8 unfair "elections."

The struggle is going on unabatedly also in localities.

Students of the Won-gwang College in Iksan county, North Cholla Province, and the Maesan High School in Sunchon, South Cholla Province, demonstrated against the reactionary fraudulent "elections."

Synchronising with the struggle of the youth and students, inhabitants in Songjong-eup, Gwangsan county, South Cholla Province, and citizens in Chongju, North Chungchong Province, staged demonstrations. They paraded through the streets shouting: "The June 8 elections are null and void."

"Let Us Eradicate Corrupt Government!"

The fighting youth and students, branding Pak Jung Hi and his cohorts as tramplers of civil rights and traitors to the nation, come out with such slogans as "The spirit of April 19 is alive," "Let us eradicate corrupt government," "Let us all rise up to set right the spirit of the nation" and "The Pak Jung Hi clique must be brought to justice by the nation."

The current struggle of the youth and students and people in South Korea is not confined to the opposition to the unfair "elections." It is, in essence, against the fascist terror rule of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi gang and for democratic rights and a new life.

The process of the current struggle has clearly revealed that the "growth of democracy" and "political and economic stability" in South Korea so much vaunted by the American imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique are sheer lies.

The masses of the people in South Korea reject a life, under the fascist tyranny of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

Neither fascist suppression nor deception and appeasement will help them arrest the persistent struggle of the South Korean youth, students and people against the government and fascism.

The so-called "inauguration of the sixth President," that is, installation of Pak Jung Hi in the "presidency," took place in Seoul on July 1. In a state of strict emergency alert when 4,000 mobile police were called out and universities and colleges were closed on an order.

U.S. Vice-President Humphrey and "representatives" of a number of America's satellites such as Japanese Prime Minister Sato, Taiwan regime's "Vice-President" and "delegate" of South Vietnam gathered in Seoul to attend the "inauguration." The Israell Zionists, too, sent their "special envoy."

The "inauguration", was held according to a definite plan made by Washington, just as the installation of Pak Jung Hi in the "presidency" itself was arranged by Washington.

The Washington patron sought to achieve several aims at the recent function in Seoul and, it appears, it has taken much pains to think up what they believed the ways of achieving these aims.

This is, first, connected with the current situation in South Korea. South Korea has been swept for nearly six month by the wave of a powerful, massive struggle of the youth, students and other sections of the population which was touched off by the June 8 unfair "elections." The struggle has exposed for the whole world to see the scandalous nature of the "free election" under U.S. occupation and has shown that the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique are isolated from and repudiated by the South Korean people.

Such being the situation, Washington has sought to raise the price of Pak Jung Hi and, for the present, inspirit him to put down the South Korean people's struggle by making the "inauguration" as "grand" as possible.

This absurd trickery, however, failed to work as the South Korean people have been awakened through their bitter experience under 20 years of U.S. occupation.

The voice of Seoul citizens condemning the Pak Jung Hi clique reached the scene of the "inauguration" farce when it was in progress. Both the puppets and their masters were thrown into confusion.

South Korean press denounced the "inauguration" which was staged in defiance of the clearly expressed unanimous will of the entire people. A paper wrote: "It is hard to understand, from any consideration with kindly feelings, why they held the inauguration now when an angry wave is sweeping the land condemning the unfair 'elections.'"

Also noteworthy at the "inauguration" was that Pak's "inaugural address" contained less boasting remarks about his "achievements" than the previous speeches and that he was not in high spirits. Conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty," "troop dispatch to Vietnam" and "the leading role in bringing about the Pacific age" — these were the "achievements" Pak Jung Hi vaunted whenever he opened his mouth. This time, however, these remarks disappeared from his speech. He stressed, instead, the need of a "display of intelligent reason and wisdom" and "observance of law and order" and called for "co-operation and unity."

Why did he do that way? Both the patron in Washington and his shameless stooges, confronted with the mounting opposition of the South Korean people, did not have the guts to advertise again the traitorous acts which had evoked the angry of the people and met with their denouncement. In short, the "inauguration" farce was not such a grand festival as had been wished to be by Washington. It was an occasion that once again brought to hold relief the crisis of the U.S. colonial rule in South Korea.

There is one aspect, however, calling for our attention in connection with the recent "inauguration" in Seoul. While in Seoul, Humphrey had several closed-door talks, bilaterally and multilaterally, with Sato, the "Vice-President" of the Chiang Kai-shek regime, the Pak Jung Hi clique and the puppet clique of South Vietnam. At last, on July 2, Humphrey, Sato, Pak Jung Hi, and the "Vice-President" of the Taiwan regime got together. This meeting took up the problems of "entering into co-operation in Asia" with the "Vietnam question" as the pivot and of forming an "Asian-Pacific community," spy South Korean news reports.

Press reports from Seoul underscore the Humphrey-Sato talks which, reports say, discussed the "security in the Far East including South Korea," the "Vietnam situation and measures for its settlement" and the "question of strengthening the bonds linking South Korea, the United States and Japan."

These closed-door talks directed their focus on the new arrangements attendant on further escalation of the Vietnam war, that is, preparations for a new war in Korea which is a "second front" directly linked up with the Vietnam war and the acceleration of the scheme to form an "anti-communist military alliance" for the extention of the war of aggression to the whole areas of Asia.

Johnson and his clique and America's stooges attach special importance to the fact that the Seoul talks marked a turning point for Sato, the chieftain of Japanese militarism, to take an active part in the execution of the U.S. plan of Asian war by casting off the cloak he had put on.

This was one of the main aims Humphrey had wanted to attain in Seoul during his stay. Wherever they go hand in glove, the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists sow the seed of war. Their gathering in Seoul was proof of this.

They are making a great miscalculation, however. The Asian people will not let their criminal scheme for aggressive war go unpunished.

The U.S. imperialists experienced in Korea 17 years ago and are now experiencing in Vietnam what an aggressive war brings upon them. Nevertheless, they refuse to draw lessons from their experience. They are running wild to play with fire again in Korea.

The Korean people do not want war, but they are not afraid of it. Should the U.S. imperialists launch another war, the Korean people will wipe them out of Korea. They are fully prepared to do so.

Kim Gun Hyong

TWO AIMS

Washington's Plot at the "Inauguration" of its Puppet "President"

The outrage of the fascists only enrages the students

South Korean students braving the brutal police suppression

Traitor's Career

Pak Jung Hi — "Company Commander Okamoto" of Japanese Imperial Army

(Continued from Issue No. 25)

No sooner had the "company commander Okamoto" goes back to his original name of Pak Jung Hi than the U.S. imperialists stationed in South Korea were quick to notice his servile spirit.

In 1946, on the "recommendation" of U.S. army officers, Pak Jung Hi was admitted into the South Korean puppet "Military Cadets School" and "promoted" to captain after graduation. He owes his promotion also to his wife and his father-in-law.

Pak Jung Hi's father-in-law, from a noble's family, rendered distinguished service to Japanese imperialism when it "annexed" Korea to Japan.

He was educated at the Japanese Peers' School and married a Japanese girl. He is a pro-U.S., pro-Japanese element who has been a secret agent from the time of the OSS, the predecessor of the CIA. Pak Jung Hi's wife was also an agent of the CIA.

Having won the confidence of his new master — the U.S. imperialist, Pak Jung Hi resolved to serve the United States with that crazy zeal he had displayed when serving "His Imperial Majesty" of Japan.

In October 1948, when the patriotic officers and officers of the South Korean "ROK Army" stationed in Ryo-su and Sunchon, South Cholla Province, mutinied against the oppression and massacre of the people by the Yankee aggressors and their lackeys, the Syngman Rhee puppet regime, Pak Jung Hi informed against many patriotic soldiers and people and thus had a share in murdering them. A South Korean publication, "The Silenced Song", wrote in this regard: "Had it not been for Pak Jung Hi, the Ryo-su and Sunchon riot might have developed otherwise."

The American occupationists were not slow in taking notice of the "distinguished deeds" of their agent.

Pak Jung Hi was repeatedly "promoted" while serving in the intelligence setup of the puppet army enjoying the confidence of the CIA. He was promoted from a department director to the Chief of the Secret Service Corps of the Headquarters of the South Korean puppet army, to a Division Commander and then to a Military District Commander.

In those days, the United States was in urgent need of a devoted servant of agent origin like Pak Jung Hi. In early 1960, the foothold of U.S. colonial rule was undergoing a rapid collapse in South Korea.

In April that year, the Syngman

(Continued on Page 8)

FRESH RESULTS

Our working people in different fields of the national economy are now making redoubled efforts to increase production for the pre-schedule fulfilment of their yearly plans.

Old production norms are being toppled and new ones created and innovatory successes scored. And the first-half-year targets are being successfully fulfilled throughout the country.

By June 29, the workers of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works carried out on all items their first-half-year plan, which was set much higher than last year. In the plan period they applied to production more than 500 kinds of technical devices, big and small, by waging a mass innovation movement.

The workers of the heavy blast furnace shop fulfilled their monthly quotas for the increased production of pig iron which are 75 per cent greater than last year, and are now striving to hit their goal set twice as high as last year's.

The rolling workers of the Gangson Steel Plant who honoured their first-half-year plan by June 29 by waging a technical innovation movement from the outset of the year have boosted the capacity of a rolling equipment up to 400,000 tons, which was originally set at 250,000 tons this year.

Also among the hitters of the first-half-year targets are the So'ngjin and Chongjin steel plants.

Vigorous efforts for higher output have been made by the workers in the field of mining industry. Many coal and ore mines topped their plans.

The workers of the Sinchang Colliery, who set an example in the fulfilment of the first-quarter-year plan, were successful in fulfilling by June 24 their first-half-year targets, which were set 23 per cent higher than last year's.

The drive for increased production is afoot in the field of light industry.

The Chollima Pyongyang Silk Reeling Mill hit by June 23 its target, or a rise of 13.5 per cent over the figure in the same period of last year.

First-half-year targets were also beaten by the Nyongbyon Silk Mill and the Pyongyang, Sinuiju and Gusong textile mills.

The workers of the youth polymerization workshop in the Bongung February 8 Vinalon Factory boosted the polymerizing capacity 1.5 times by applying a new work method. In the first half year more than 130 valuable technical innovation proposals were put into production, which conduced to increasing the vinalon output 1.3 times as compared with that at the end of last year.

As of June 21 the first-half-year plan for the production of vinalon was fulfilled successfully.

New results have been achieved in building materials, chemical and machine-building industries, too.

At the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea held last year Premier Kim Il Sung set out the task of reorganising all work in socialist construction to fit in with the prevailing situation, particularly the task of thoroughly implementing the line of carrying on economic construction in parallel with defence upbuilding, which we have followed for years now, in order to further increase defence potential in view of the enemy's aggressive moves.

This is a correct line aimed at successfully accelerating revolution and construction under the obtaining situation.

Our people, who have made a victorious advance under the brilliant leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung and are convinced of the correctness of the lines put forward by him through their experience in life, have taken the above line to their heart and have come out like one man in implementing it.

To carry out the decisions of the Party Conference, the workers of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works resolved to complete the production plan for this year by December 10 and to exceed the 1966 level by 39.6 per cent in the output of pig iron, 50.9 per cent in steel, 47.9 per cent in rolled stocks by the end of the Seven-Year Plan and challenged their counterparts in the country to socialist emulation.

Workers of the Gangson and So'ngjin Steel Plant and other workers in the field of metallurgical industry responded to the emulation. They set themselves the targets for increased production in order to fulfil the Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule by making effective use of existing economic basis, introducing advanced techniques and tapping internal reserves.

The whole people are now making vigorous efforts to carry into reality without fail their resolve to produce and build more, maintaining an alert and unrelaxing attitude with a rifle in one hand and a hammer or sickle in the other.

Revolutionary upsurge is sweeping the country at present.

Our workers are now all out to attain greater achievements on the basis of the already scored results.

Roughing shop at the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works

At the February 8 Vinalon Factory

(Continued from Page 7)

Rhee regime was overthrown by the uprising of the South Korean youth and students. The desire for the country's reunification was daily mounting. Under these circumstances, a campaign to collect one million signatures was launched in South Korea for the realization of the North-South interchange. The youth and students in South Korea were about to throng to Panmunjom chanting the slogan: "Come South! Go North! Let's meet at Panmunjom!"

The Chang Myon clique in power in the wake of the Syngman Rhee clique were also powerless to prevent the strong advance of the masses of the people.

Just about this time, the U.S. imperialists worked out a plan to let the puppet army officers, with Pak Jung Hi as the central figure, whom they trained systematically, seize the reins of the puppet government.

U.S. President Kennedy, who took office in January 1961, approved the assertion of the former U.S. Ambassador to Japan Reischauer that "new young military men who have grown up through the war should take over South Korea" and "energetically pushed ahead with the great plan of a military coup by military men". (Japanese magazine Sekai). Thus, the Pak Jung Hi clique, at the instigation of their master, set up a military fascist regime by staging the "May 16 military coup" (May 16, 1961). In this way, Pak Jung Hi helped the U.S. imperialists to cope temporarily with the crisis of their colonial rule in South Korea.

John Allen Dulles, the then Chief of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, boastfully confessed over the BBC T.V. broadcast on May 3, 1964 that one of his greatest successes during his tenure of office was the military revolution in the "Republic of Korea" (From Spies from America).

Pak Jung Hi did not forget the Japanese imperialists, his former masters, while serving his U.S. patrons. It was his U.S. masters' demand, too, in the changed situation.

Japan was the first state Pak Jung Hi visited in November 1961 after his seizure of "power." He told Ikeda, the then Prime Minister of Japan, and Ikeda's predecessor Kishi that he was planning to "revive in South Korea the spirit of the Japanese loyalists at the time of the Meiji Restoration in 1868."

Touched by his words, Ikeda and Kishi praised him saying: "The military administration is the most pro-Japanese ever to be set up in the Republic of Korea."

At the bidding of the U.S. imperialists and in compliance with the demand of the Japanese militarists, Pak Jung Hi concluded, by putting down the people's protest at the point of the bayonet, the "ROK-Japan Treaty" which had remained pending for 15 years. He has been taking the lead in helping U.S. imperialism in its plot to frame a Northeast Asia military alliance which is an important part of the U.S. imperialists' strategy towards Asia. He has suppressed at the point of the bayonet the people in South Korea calling for the reunification of the country and supported the U.S. colonial policy of enslavement aimed at turning South Korea into a military base and military appendage for its aggression on the whole territory of Korea and the rest of Asia. It is also none other than Pak Jung Hi who has shown the "example" of a U.S. stooge taking the lead among the U.S. lackeys in sending troops to South Vietnam, their strength numbering 50,000.

The "career" of Pak Jung Hi, a traitor to the nation, is full of traitorous crimes he has committed as a lackey of Japanese imperialism and now as a twofold stooge of U.S. and Japanese imperialism.

Pak Jung Hi who seeks to satisfy his desire for power by betraying the nation on the one hand and selling the country and nation on the other, will not escape the judgement by the people "Down with the Pak Jung Hi regime!"—this is the stern sentence pronounced by the people in South Korea.

Bak Jong In

(The End)

Korean Delegation Leaves for Cairo

A Korean delegation headed by Kim Hi Jun, Vice-Chairman of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity left here on June 28 by air to attend the emergency meeting of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization.

GFTU Expresses Solidarity with Arab Peoples

The Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea sent messages to trade union organisations in the Arab regions expressing firm solidarity with the Arabs in their just struggle against the aggression of the U.S. imperialists and Israeli expansionists.

In its message to the International Federation of Arab Trade Unions, the G.F.T.U. Central Committee said:

The Korean working class and people, who regard U.S. aggression against the Arab peoples as one against themselves, will stand foursquare, as before, behind the Arab working class, and people till they win a final victory in their struggle against the common enemy.

The GFTU Central Committee sent similar messages to the Federation of the Yemeni Trade Unions, the Hashemit Jordanese Labour Federation, the Kuwait Labour Union, the Sudanese Federation of Trade Unions, the Saudi Arabian Oil Workers' Trade Union, the Moroccan Labour Union, the Tunisian Working People's Union, and the Libyan Labour Federation.

It also sent a message to the Aden Trade Union Congress expressing full support to the Aden toiling masses in their struggle against the British imperialists and for the liberation and freedom of their country.

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